#### CLEVELAND'S NOMINATIONS.

THREE OF THE FIRST-CLASS FOREIGN MISSIONS FILLED.

France, Theodore Runyon of New Jersey to Germany, and John E. Risley of 'New York to Denmark-The Senate Confirms the Earlier Batch of Nominations Except Four, Including that of Edward B. Whitney to Be Assistant Attorney-General,

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to the James R. Enstis of Lemisiana, to be Envoy Extra-

rdinary and Minister Pienipotentiary of the United States to France. Theodore Runyon of New Jersey, to be Envoy Extra-

Mates to Germany. John E. Risley of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United

States to Denmark.

James G. Jenkins of Wisconsin, to be United States
Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit,

Walter D. Dabney of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of State.
Chas. R. Stuart of Texas, to be Judge of the United
States Court for the Indian Territory.
To be United States Marshals—David T. Guyton, for

the Northern District of Mississippi; William H. Haw-kins, for the District of Indiana; Abner Gaines, for the Eastern District of Arkansas; James J. McAlester of the Indian Territory, for the United States Court for

the Indian Territory.

To be Attorneys for the United States—Frank B. Burke of Indiana, for the District of Indiana; Clifford L. Jackson of the Indian Territory, to be Attorney of the United States Court for the Indian Territory; Joseph W. House of Arkansas, for the Eastern District

Ernest P. Baldwin of Maryland, to be First Auditor of the Treasury. -Thomas Holcomb of Delaware, to be Fifth Auditor of

Wade Hampton of South Carolina, to be Commis-

piener of Railroads. masters-Arkansas, Julius W. Lancaster, at Dardanelle, and Reese B. Hogins, at Russellville: Georgia, John A. Dyson, at Washington: Indiana, William L. Isenhower, at Bloomfield, Michigan, Louis F. Rowley at Lansing: Nebraska, W. L. Serry, at Madison: New At Lansing, Neurana, W. L. Berry, at Mades, see Jersey, Charles E. Clark, at Matawan; Chio, William H. McCabe, at Coshocton; Texas, Guy W. Junker, at Beaumont; Wisconsin, Frank Warring, at Piorence, Paul J. Millard, at Antigo, and Dewitt S. Johnson, at inelander; Wyoming, Stephen A. D. Kelster, a

John Ewing Risley, nominated to be Minister to Denmark, was born near Vincennes, Ind., in 1843. He earned his own living when but a boy, and as soon as he became of age he and Senator Voorhees began the practice of law in Terre Haute. A few years later Mr. Risley married Senator Voorhees's sister. He left Terre Haute for Washington, where he held



the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Bevenue for two years. This is the only political office, appointive or elective, that Mr. Risley has ever held. He continued to practise law in Washington, and soon became well known through his practice before the Court of Alabama Claims as a member of the firm of came to this city, where he has worked hard ents include some of the foremost banks and merly lived at Summit, N. J., and was very active throughout New Jersey during the Presidential campaign of 1884. When his wife died six years ago Mr. Risley bought a handsome country seat near New Rochelle. His house there resembles a castle, and is built in the centre of a beautiful park. Mr. Risley lives there alone. His only child, a boy, Richmond Voorhees Risley, 18 years of age, is a student at Lehigh University. Mr. Risley is a quiet, hard-working man, and is a close student. Since his wife's death he has lived a retired life. He has always been a stanch Democrat, and is a grandson of Col. Harrod, the first settler in Kentucky. Secretary Glesham has known him since he was a boy. The Indiana Democrats, Gray and Voorhess, urged his appointment to the post, as did Senator McPherson of New Jersey, who is one of the new Minister's warmest friends. Among his New York, ondorsers were the Chemical National Bask, the Exchange National Bank, Gustav Schwah, and three score more banks and prominent business men. It is the boast of the friends of Mr. Risley, and their assertion is verified by the new Minister, that not withstanding his immense law practice he has never had a business card or address printed. His offices in this city are at 128 Broadway. It was said last night that Mr. Risley accepted last Saturday the Democratic nomination for Supervisor of New Rochells.

James B. Eustis, who is named an Minister to France, was Mr. White's predecessor as a Senator from Louisiana in the Fifty-first Congress. He is a native of Louisiana, about 50 years of age, and possesses legal stillities of the highest order. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and at the beginning of the highest order. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and at the beginning of the rispellion entered the Confederate service as Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen Magrude. He also served in the same capacity with Gen. Joe Johnston until the end of the active throughout New Jersey during the Presidential campaign of 1884. When

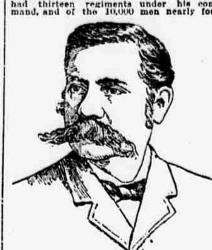


war, when he resumed his law practice at New Orienns. He was a prominent figure in the reconstruction era in Louisiana, having been one of the committee which came to Washington to confer with Fresident Johnson on that subject. After six years of service in both branches of the State Legislature, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served two torms, his service expiring on liarch 3 1801. Since that date he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Wade Hampton of South Carolina, who is to become Italical Commissioner, is a well-known figure in Southern history and in Washington, where he served with distinction and credit in the United States Senato for twelve consecutive years, finally rieding that post because of the antagonism of the Alliance element in his native State. He is almost to send resort the rebellion is that of a brave soldier. He resigned his seat in the State Senato to serve in the field, attained the rank of General, and was afterward Governor of South Carolina in the field, attained the rank of General, and was afterward Governor of South Carolina in the field, attained the rank of General, and was afterward Governor of South Carolina in that place by fresident Harrison until his death. James G. Jenkins, appointed Judge of the Swenth Judicial Court, is native of New York. And comes from a fine old family, being the grandson of Chancellor Valworti. His brothers are, like him, all lawyers, one of them practicing in New York, and another in Louisting in New York, and souther in Louisting in New York, and another in Louisting in New York, and souther in Louisting in New York, and another in Louisting in New York, and another in Louisting in New York, and souther in Joung of the State. Mr. Cleveland, during his first deministration, appointed him a Judge of the District Court, and he served in that capacity with great acceptability. He is probably as well equipped for the place to which he has been nominated as any man in the circuit.

and Mr. Vilas cays his nomination will meet the cordial endorsement of the people of the State, regardless of party affiliation.

Theodore Runyon is a thorough Jerseyman, born of French Huguenot stock. His ancestors spelled their name Rognion, and were among the carliest settlers of Middlesex county, where hundreds of the name still abide. He was born in Somerville on Oct. 25, 1822, and spent his childhood davs at Bound Brook, on the paternal farm. He is a graduate of Yale, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1853 he was chosen City Attorney, and held that office three years, when he was made City Counsel. He was interwated in the militia of the State at this time, and was Brigadier-General of the State Rifle Corps after Gov. Price had appointed him one of the Commissioners to revise the militia laws. Subsequently he became Major-General of the National Guards. In 1850 he was one of New Jersey's Presidential electors and cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas. When the robellion broke out he went to the front in command of the First Brigade, with a commission from Gov. Olden, and arriving at Washington in an emergency he received the thanks of the President and Cabinet and was brevetted Major-General on the spot. He had 3,000 men, and their arrival was halled with great joy at the capital, the people feeling for the first time that the city was sale. He crossed the Long Bridge on the morning of May 24 with his command, and was foremost in the first advance of the Army of the Potomac. At the first battle of Bull Run he had thirteen regiments under his command, and of the 10,000 men nearly four Ex-Senator Eustin of Louisiana Minister to



THEODORE BUNYON.

THEODORE RUNYON.

thousand had served within a week of their full term of enlistment. Gen. Runyon was a zealous officer in this campaign, but was restricted by his superiors and the defeat at Baill Run was perings the saddest page in the history of his life. He retired to private life upon the expiration of his term and resumed the practice of law. In 1883 he was elected Mayor of Newark and held the office until 1895, when he was nominated for Governor and was defeated by Marcus L. Ward. In 1873 he was made a Commissioner to prepare an amendment to the State Constitution by Gov. Parker, and later in the year was appointed Chancellor of the State. He held this office until his second term expired in 1887, when he was succeeded by Chancellor McGill. Mr. Runyon is a young man for his years. He has a firmly knit frame, helow the medium helght, and walks with a light, springy step. He is delightful in conversation, a deep student, and a companionable man in every war, though studious and given to long periods of brown study. Three times in his life the degree of Li. D. has been bestowed upon him once by Wesleyan University in 1897, then by Rutgers College in 1882. He has a pleasant home in Newark, and one of his daughters has recently achieved fame as a novelist.

Thomas Holcomb of Delaware, appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, is 48 years of age, and has been a lawyer all his life. This will be his first office. He is characterized as a man not a professional politician can be active. He was endorsed by the people of his State. He has slways been active in politics so far as a man not a professional politician can be active. He was endorsed by the people of his State unqualifiedly for the place and the appointment meets the approval of the Democracy and the State delegation in Congress.

The appointment of Walter D. Dabney of Virginia to be Solicitor of the State Department is but the transfer of an official from one department to another. Mr. Dabney has been connected with the Inter-State Commission of the Sta

General of the United States at London.

Robert A. Maxwell of New York, to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Wade Hampton of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Mastroada.

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Water South Carolina of New Jersey, to be Assistant Section of Mastroada.

Line of Caritenberger, to be Postmaster at Anderson, Jud.; Charles H. Long, Postmaster at Tipton, lowa, and Stephen il. Smith, Postmaster at Tipton, lowa, and Stephen il. Smith, Postmaster at Tams. lowa.

Army—First Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton, Necond Artillery, to be Associate Professor of Mattsmatics; Capt. Lances N. Williama. Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major; Capt. James N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry, to be Captain; First Lieut. Fract.

Kramer, Sixth Cavalry, to be Captain; First Lieut. Sixth Cavalry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Empray to Be Captain; Second Lieut. Edward; C. Booka.

Elgish Cavalry, to be first Lieutenant: Major Richard Comba. Ninti Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George B. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George B. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant.

Erz P. Ewera, Fifth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George B. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant.

W. H. C. Rowen, Fifth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George B. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George R. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George B. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George B. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George G. Lieutenant, Junior grade; Lieutenant, Junior grade; Lieutenant, Junior grade; Lieutenant; Ensign Edward F. Lieutenant, Junior grade; Lieutenant; Ensign Edward F. Lieutenant, Junior grade; James H. Oakiey of Illinois, to be an Lieutenant

grade; James H. Oakley of Hilmois, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service.

From the above list of confirmations it appears that the Senate acted upon all of the nominations which were sent in up to Saturday excepting the following: Edmund B. Whitney of New York, to be Assistant Attornoy-General; F. F. Gayle of New Maxico, to be a Receiver of Public Moneys; J. W. Swindle-hurst and R. B. Brown, to be Postmasters at Livingston. Mon., and Meadville, Pa., respectively. The explanation of the failure to-act in the cases of Whitney and Gayle is doubtless to be found in the fact that the Committees on the Judiciary and Fublic Lands, which must first pass upon the nominations, have not yet had mentings.

Mr. Ernest P. Baldwin, nominated to be First Auditor of the Treasury, was deputy First Auditor under Mr. Cleveland during his first torm, and was very highly spoken of by Secretary Fairchild. He is about 45 years of age, and since his retirement from office four years ago has been ongaged in the real estate and law husiness at Laurel, Md., and editing the Laurel Hemocrat. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the Missouri Legislature, from which State he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first Administration. Among his endorsers for the present place were ex-Secretary Fairchild and Mr. Gorman, the latter being his warm personal friend and follow townsman. the latter being his warm personal friend and

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

samuel Compers Asks the Labor Unions to

Samuel Gompers. President of the American Federation of Labor, has addressed a circular to the trade and labor unions of Amer ica, urging them to join in making a united protest against the proposed treaty between the United States and Russia. All unions are requested to send resolutions of protest to the President, the Secretary of State, the Senate, and to the newspapers throughout the country. The circular insists that our country must forever remain the asylum for all who dare brave danger for freedom's sake.

PRIVATE TO LADIES ONLY. This Will Be of Great Interest and Attrac-

The free private illustrated lecture to ladies only announced to be given by Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York city, in Chickering Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, March 22, at 3 o'clock, will be a most interesting occasion to ladies. The lecture will be completely and accurately illustrated by dissolving views, and that large class of lady sufferers from diseases and weaknesses of their sex will have an excellent opportunity of learning and understanding about their difficulties. Admission is free, and there will doubtless be a

### Scott's Emulsion

of COD-LIVER OIL, with hypophosphites of lime and sode, is a universal Spring nourishment. It makes the weak strong, and preserves strength in those fortunate enough to possess it. Consumptives, and all whose lungs are weak, can not well get along without it. Thin persons need the flesh it supplies. Those whose blood is impoverished, either by chronic allments or by the strain of Winter, and children whose energy is sapped by growth, ought to take SCOTT'S EMULSION. In fact, almost everybody needs in the Spring the ready nourishment it furnishes.

The reason for this universal benefit of SCOTT'S EMULSION is in the nature of the preparation. It is a food rich in fat, and is in such a form that the system can utilize its properties without effort. All fat has to be emulsified, or broken up into tiny particles, before it can be assimilated. The fat in SCOTT'S EMULSION is already emulsified, and the oil is made palatable. It is therefore an easy food, and can be taken by persons with weak stomachs. Physicianz, the world over, endorse it.

PREPARED BY SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

TO RAISE THE PRICE OF COTTON. Senntor George Suggests Reduced Acresge

WASHINGTON, March 20.-Senator George of Mississippi, who, since April last, under the and the race track people, Peter De Lacy, himself, has been engaged in an investigation of the causes of the low price of cotton, has prepared an address to the cotton farmers, in

which he says: "There are causes for this low price coming from legislation now in force; and there are other causes coming from needful legis-lation yet to be enacted. It is certain, however, that these causes cannot be remedled in time to affect the price of the crop now about to be planted, even, indeed, if their force ever can be entirely destroyed. The cotton farmers must, therefore, for the present resort to such remedies or palliatives for low prices as may come from their own action, independent

such remedies or palitatives for low prices as may come from their own action, independent of legislation.

Senator George suggests as a remedy against a further decline in prices that the acreage be reduced "to the extent necessary to raise all our food and forage crops and work animals, especially our meat, corn, horses, and mulee." This, he says, will increase the price of the cotton crop and at the same time diminish the uses of the proceeds of the crop by a larger reduction in the amount heretofore applied to buy necessary supplies. In conclusion the Senator says:

"After much reflection, upon data collected from all countries adapted to raising cutton, I am satisfied of this painful truth: That we are never, at least in this generation, to have generally the high prices for cotton we once had. Cotton will never, but in exceptional cases and for short periods, be high enough for the producer to rely upon it as the means of purchasing supplies which can be raised at home."

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT.

a Trio of Long Branchers. Long Branch, March 20.-A fight between three business men of this resort at the Marks House this evening resulted in the mutilation

of two of the principals, the third escaping with a severe thrashing. Thomas Barham, the son of James Barham, the sanitary plumber of this place; Leopold Marks, proprietor of the Marks Hotel, on Broadway, and "Phil" Cohen, owner of the "Elkwood" cigar factory, were the combatants. The affair broke out when Marks demanded of Barham back pay for board. The

two soon exchanged hot words, whereupon Marks brought forth a huge club and brought it down upon Barham's head, It-lling him to the floor. Again and again Marks struck Barham with the club, cutting gashes in his head and chin. When Cohen Interfered he received a clubhing, and soon drew out.

Barham finally arose, and, seizing a club, pummelled Marks, inflicting two ugly gashes which cut his head and neck open. The blood poured from the wounds of hoth Marks and Barham, and saturated their clothing. At last, from loss of blood, both were unable to strike any more blows. Marks, with his head split open and a deep gash in his neck, was cared for by Dr. Brown, who took several stitches in the wounds, while Barham was taken to Dr. Harry Pemberton, who sewed the many gashes about his head. Marks, Barham, and Cohen have all taken out warrants for each other's arrest, and the case will come up tefore Judge Hinley in the morning.

arrest, and the case will come up before Judge Brinley in the morning. EASY TO GET OUT OF.

Not Much Use in Sending Incbrintes to the Fort Hamilton Home.

When Mrs. Julia McQueen of 378 South Mexico.

James B. Eustis of Louisiana, to be Minister to France.

Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, to be ConsulGeneral of the United States at London,
Robert A. Maxwell of New York, to be Fourth Assistas the person he committed to the Inebristes' Third street, Williamsburgh, was arraigned Home at Fort Hamilton for a term of six months about three weeks ago, on complaint of her husband. McQueen was also in court.

of her husband. McQueen was also in court, and said he couldn't imagine how his wife got out of the home. When Justice Goetting asked Mrs. McQueen, she hesitated a moment and then said:

"Igot out easy enough. They let mego. That's all there is to it."

"It seems strange." retorted the Justice.

"that no matter who are sent to the Inebriates' Home from hers. They manage to get out in some manner. It's ussless to send a person there to reiorm."

He sent the woman to the House of the Good Shepherd for six months.

Mrs. McQueen left the Home on Saturday and obtained money from friends. She drank freely on Sunday, and in the evening, meeting her husband, followed him around. In Grand street, near Driggs avenue, she tried to strike him. He had her arrested.

THE WALLABOUT BANK EMBEZZLER Ex-Secretary Tracy Appears as Counsel for

Ex-Secretary Tracy appeared yesterday in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn as counsel for Bryce Arthur Whyte, the young Englishman who was recently arrested for robbing the Wallabout Bank of \$15,000 or more, and pleaded guilty last week to an indictment for grand larceny. Whyte was to be sentenced next Friday, but, at the request of Gen. Tracy, Judge Moore said he would grant additional time for the preparation of cortain affidavits in the case. It is understood that these affidavits will tend to show that Whyte was more or less irresponsible for his acts. man who was recently arrested for robbing

Mr. Lauterback as Brother Etthersides. The Board of Electrical Control met yester day noon at the Mayor's office. Edward Lauterbach appeared as counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company with a request for permission to string signal wires in the company's cable conduits. Mr. Lauterbach is also cousel for the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Company, and as such he said later on that perhaps the Third avenue railroad people should be compelled to hire ducts in the subways rather than use their own con-duits.

the subways rather than use their own conduits.

Mayor Gilroy asked humorously which part of Mr. Lauterbach's brain represented one company and which part represented the other. Mr. Lauterbach said he would taik the matter over with his two clients and report their conclusion later on.

The Empire District Messenger Company of Harlem was directed to remove wires which it has been stringing over Harlem housetops without permission.

Subways were ordered to be buit for the New York Heat and Light Power Company and for the Edison Electric Light Company through several miles of streets.

Diamantize and the Other Infants May Dance. Judge McAdam of the Superior Court decided yesterday that Marcelle Gironde, one of the French quadrille dancers, better known as "Diamentine." may dance where she pleases. Eugene Tompkins, the theatrical manager, had a contract with her, but she relused to carry it out. Tompkins tried to enjoin her, but the Judge declined to grant the injunction. He says there is no rule better settled than that infants can rescind contracts. Every person, he says, deals with an infant at arm's length, at his own risk, and with a party for whom the law has a jealous watchfulness.

Mr. Schulz Escapes Jury Duty. Theodore H. Schulz, a jeweler doing business in John street, was called as a juror in the Supreme Court. Circuit, before Justice Andrews yesterday. He declined to take an oath or to affirm. He said that he did not believe in God. Justice Andrews remarked that he thought he could get along without Mr. Schulz, and he was accordingly discharged. DE LACY MOVES ON THE RACE TRACKS Wants to Stop Betting at the Tracks If It's Stopped in the Pool Room

In the war between the city pool room men chieftan of the former, made an indirect assault on the latter yesterday by an action brought against his own tenant. Al Adams, to enicin him from making books and selling pools on the premises, 43 West Twenty-ninth

The attack was deftly engineered, but partly miscarried. Papers were submitted without argument, and without notice to the race track contingent, on application for a permanent injunction. The action has for its prime purpose, if, indeed, there be any other, to test the constitutionality of the Ives Pool bill of 1887, and to prevent track betting.

De Lacy says that in July, 1892, he let the

premises, 43 West Twenty-ninth street, to Adams at the rate of \$4,000 a year. The lease does not expire until May 1, 1895. He presented affidavits showing that in July and August last year (when the Ives Pool bill was operative) Adams had in violation of an agree. ment not to use the premises for unlawful purposes, registered bets and received money for bets on such races as those at Sheepshead

Bay.

Howe & Hummel represent De Lacy. Lawyer Joel M. Marx appears for Adams, and sets up an answer which admits that Adams agreed not to use the premises for unlawful purposes, but says Adams only received money on commission to be placed in the betting rings at the race tracks. He sets up the Ives law, and says betting is lawful on certain race tracks at e-reain periods.

Howe & Hummel retort with a comprehensive brief to show that the Ives law is centrary to section 10 of article 1 of the Constitution:

Korshall any lattery hereafter be authorized, or any

Nor shall any lottery hereafter be authorized, or any ule of lottery tickets allowed within this State.

alle of lottery tickets allowed within the state.

The brief says that recently in New Jersey such betting was held to be a lottery in the case of the State agt. Lovell.

The recent case of Edward Corrigan against the Coney Island Jockey Clut, where it was held that the club is a private and not a public institution within the law, is also referred to. It is contended that the Legislature cannot by a special act absolve private parties from the provisions of the general law.

Judge MeAdam refused to case on the questions involved, but sent them to the General Term. He granted an injunction restraining Adams from using the premises for such purposes pending the argument. Of course the injunction is inoperative unless the order is served by De Lacy on Adams. The race track men may come in at the General Term argument.

The constitutionality of the Lyes law has

served by De Lacy on Adams. The race track men may come in at the General Term argument.

The constitutionality of the Ives law has never been passed upon, and seems to have been avoided in cases to which it applies.

In the action of Michael Brennan against the Brighton Beach Racing Association, 30 Hun., 406, it was held that such betting at tracks was not in violation of section 351 of the Penal Code because of the Ives law. Justice Daniels wrote the opinion. The unconstitutionality of the Ives law was not set up.

In the case of the people against Thomas F. Wynn, 12 N. Y. Supple, 379, the conviction of Mynn was reversed. Justice Van Brunt writing the decision, as it was shown that Wynn took the money on commission to bet at the tracks under the Ives law. Nor was the constitutionality of that law raised in that case.

Anthony J. Comstock asid yesterday that Al Adams was convicted in 1883 of keeping a gambling house and sentence was suspended. If De Lacy succeeds in this suit against him it would be an adjudication that he is again maintaining a gambling house, and it would be the duty of the District Attorney to move that he be sentenced under the old indictment.

Pool Rooms Raided in East Newark.

Since the recent raids upon the pool rooms business at the three book-making shantles in East Newark. The three rooms owned by Frank McLaughlin, John Collins, and Tom Lancake we'e raided vesterday afternoon and the principals and their employees were held in ball upon charges made by Sergeant Eagan, who will swear that he had frequently pur-chased tickets upon the horses in each place.

A RACE TRACK IN SOUTH OR INGE. Its Establishment Likely Unless the Coming

Township Election Decides Differently. ORANGE, N. J., March 20.-There is great indignation and excitement in South Orange over the authoritative report that a race track is to be established within the confines of that township, in the neighborhood of Shooting Park, under the provisions of the new law. The organization which is to control the proposed course is to be known as the Essex County Jockey Club, and it is understood that awyer Frank McDermitt of Newark is to be

Lawyer Frank McDermitt of Newark is to be its counsel.

The Chairman of South Orange Township Committee, Alexander Melville, has declared against the racers, but the other committeemen, John G. Aschenbach, Charles H. Boach, Hugh Conlan, and Theodore Kirchenstein, it is feared, will favor the establishment of the proposed track. It was learned to-day that a patition for a license for the track; had already been sent to the committee and would be considered at the next meeting.

The people of the township will be out in force at the party primaries, and at the election on April 11 will shelve, if possible, all nominees favoring race tracks. The Rupublicans of the Tenth Assembly district, comprising Orange, West and South Orange, nominated for Freeholder this afternoon Joseph H. Bray, who is opposed to racing. William F. Hamilton, who is sure of the Democratic nomination is reported to be in sympathy with the race track people.

Porciga Visitors to the World's Fair.

The Chamber of Commerce Special Committee feel assured that there will be no want of hospitality toward foreign visitors to the World's Fair on the part of New York. Mr. John Austin Stevens, the secretary of the John Austin Stevens, the secretary of the committe, said yesterday that he had been informed by the State Department that the Duke de veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus, will arrive in this city on the New York on April 15, and that the Infanta Eulalia, representing the Queen of Spain, will come about the close of May. Mr. Stevens thinks that a banquet would be necessarily too confined in number given on a scale of sufficient dignity, and that a reception at the Waldorf would be preferable.

Cost of the Long Island Water Supply Com-

The bills in the matter of the proceedings to condemn the property of the Long Island Water Supply Company foot up \$20,000, and they have been approved by the city authorities of Brooklyn. Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds and Albert G. MacDonald, who were employed as special counsel for the city, receive \$8,000 each.

AM SO HAPPY! 3 BOTTLES S.S.S. Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble.

It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex. S CURES By forcing out cerms of discase and the poison as well.

S EP-It is entirely vegetable and harmless.

Tractice on Blood and Skin mellisd free.

Bwire Spaces Co. Atlanta. Ge.

Treatise on Ricod and Skin melled free.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

CONTEST OVER THE ELECTIVE OFFI-CERS OF THE SENATE.

The Republicans Protest Against Changing Them at the Extra Session and Will Pre-vent it I They Can-Secretary Hoke Smith to Thoroughly Investigate Pension Cases. Washington, March 2L.—The first step of the Republicans of the Senate, as a body. looking to the prevention of the reorgan-ization of the elective officers of the Senate, were taken at a caucus held this morn-ing at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. There was a very large attendance, almost every Re publican Senator being present. Mr. Sherman presided. Speeches were made by Senators Manderson. Hoar, Cullom, Chandler, and others. It was announced that the Democratic Caucus Committee, which will report to Democratic caucus, to be held to-morrow. was supposed to have been at work upon plan for the reorganization of the elective officers. The Senators who spoke said that this was in violation of all the precedents; that the Senate had never in its history effected such an organization at an executive session, and that to attempt it now would be to the detriment of the working force and cause great injury to the public business. There was not a dissenting voice to this proposition, and it was agreed that Mr. Sherman. Chairman of the caucus, should to this proposition, and it was agreed that Mr. Sherman. Chairman of the caucus, should wait upon Mr. Gorman, who holds a similar position in the Democratic caucus, and notify him that any attempt to reorganize the Senate at this session would be very distastiful to the Republicans. Beyond this formal protest nothing was decided upon. There will be no opposition to the election of Mr. Harris as President protempore, and Mr. Manderson will leave that place without a word of protest. In the executive session of the Senate today there was a short discussion relating to the proposed reorganization of the elective officers. The Republican leaders referred to the proceedents, and said that there was no authority for the reorganization of the Senate at an extraordinary session. They warned the Democrats that they would not stidly by and see the work of reorganization prosecuted without attempting to frustrate it. It is understood that nothing bearing upon the proposed reorganization will be discussed in open session until after another executive session shall have been held. This will probably be on Wednesday of this week, for by that time the action of the Democratic caucus will be known. At that executive session the Republicans will unfold to their opponents the course they intend to pursue, and if the Democrats there see fit to undertake the task of reorganizing the elective officers, the contest will be transferred to the open session. It is understood that certain prominent Democrats have said that rather than remain here and engage in an unseemly squabble, they would be in favor of permitting the pre-ent organization to remain until Congress meets in regular session.

It is expected that within the next few days

the President will send to the Senate the nomination of a Commissioner of Pensions. nomination of a Commissioner of Pensions, and any changes in policy as to pensions and questions of reorganization will be deferred until Gen. Haum's successor has had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the duties and needs of the office. In the mean time Secretary Hoke Smith will continue to sign all pension certificates as they are presented to him. The daily issue of pension certificates has fallen off very little, if any, during the present month, and no material reduction is anticipated. It is said to be Secretary Smith's firm purpose to faithfully administer the Pension laws as they exist. Questionable cases, however, will be thoroughly investigated, to the end that fraudulent and improper claims may be reduced to a minimum.

Secretary Carlisle has received a letter from Mr. Horace White of New York city, asking if his name appears among the list of applicants for Comptroller of the Currency or any other office. A diligent search was made in the appointment division to-day, with the result that Mr. White's name does not appear as an applicant, nor are there any paners on file endorsing him for appointment as Comptroller of the Currency or for any other place.

Ex-Sheriff C. E. Dexter of Three Rivers, Mich., has been appointed head usher at the White House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. E. S. Densmore.

The first application for the office of Collector of Customs at Chicago reached the Tressury Department this morning. It was from Jacob W. Richards.

Attorney-General Olney has decided not to follow the example of the Treasury Department by making public the applications for office filed in the Department of Justice.

Secretaries Herbertand Lamont, who have been away for several days, resumed their official duties to-day.

Secretary Hoke Smith is making active preparations to carry into effect the act ratifying the agreement with the Indians ceding to the Government the Cherokee strip in the Indian Territory. James H. Cisney, Indian Inspector, now at Arkansas City, kan, in a report just received at the Interior Department, expresses the opinion that there will be no unlawful invasion of the Cherokee strip. There are many people camped about Arkansas City and Caldwell, and many have rented houses in each of these cities waiting rented houses in each of these cities waiting for the opening, but after a thorough investigation of the subject he does not find any disposition to enter the strip before it is formally and legally opened to settlement, and this opinion, he says, is shared by Col. Wade, who is in command of all the troops on the outlet, and Capt Forebush and Capt. Bishop, who are in commend at Chilocco and Caidwell, respectively.

"The Secretary will see no visitors on Mon-day," is the sign pinned on the door leading into Secretary Carlisle's room this morning. It means exactly what it says, as a number of visitors, including several Senators, found out when they called to see Secretary Carlisle to-day. To be absolutely free, the Secretary did not even sign the official mail. Assistant Sec-retary Spaulding having been designated to act as Acting Secretary of the Treasury for the day.

sition to observe whatever was going on in connection with Mr. Cloveland's first experience in the Presidency, are saying how much better he bears himself at the present moment. Now he is seldom put off his guard or out of his temper. He says No now with a positiveness that does not offend, whereas eight rears ago he was wont to employ speech that gave offence and caused him to be severely commented on.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and

Elections held a meeting this afternoon in regard to the credentials of the appointed Senators from the new States. Senator Allen, appointed by the Governor of Washington, appeared before the committee and recited the facts connected with his appointment, and gave the committee the heneilt of his opinion as to the legal questions involved.

Mr. Mantie of Montana and Mr. Beckwith of Wyoming appeared and told the history of the contests that resulted in their appointments. After looking up the precedents the committee took a vote, which resulted as follows:

For Seating—Messra, Turple and Pugh, Democrata, and Messra, Chandler, Hosar, and Higgins, Republicans.

Against Seating—Messra, Vance, Palmer, and Gray, Democrata, and Mitchell, Republican.

Mr. Chandler, to prevent a tie and secure a report to the Senate, voted in favor of seating the Senators, but reserved the right to take such action as he thought best on the floor of the Senate. The majority report will be made by Mr. Vance and the minority by Air. Hoar, early next week. gard to the credentials of the appointed Sens-

Various resolutions affecting clerks of committees, modification of the rules, &c., were offered in the Senato to day and referred. A resolution for the reprint of the Indian Appropriation bill led to a discussion in which the errors committed in the enrollment of appropriation bills at the last session were exposed and commented upon. Mr. Cockreil said that three of the most important appropriation bills had to be enrolled without any comparison, at the risk of forcing an extra session of Congress.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity and Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania pu in a busy time in Washington to-day. They in a busy time in washington to-day. They first called on President Cleveland, and then made the rounds of the various departments and met all of the new Cabinet officials. They left this evening. In response to a query as to the result of their visit, Mr. Harrity said:

"We came here asking nothing, no one has offered us anything, and we do not go away disappointed."

The innocent manner in which he made this statement was calculated to carry helief to any one who is not acquainted with Fenneyivania politicians. It is known here by the

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Pennsylvania Democrats interested in Federal appointments that Messra. Harrity and Hensel did not come to Washington and spend two nights and two days for the mere purpose of paying a formal visit at the White House and to make the acquaintance of the new denartment officials. Mr. Harrity, while openly discrediting the Congessional combine which is said to have been effected here among Pennsylvanian Congressmen, through the efforts of Co. James M. Guffey, Harrity's rival in Western Pennsylvania, is believed to be uneasy over the report. Such men as Mr. McAleer, Mr. Harrity's bitter enemy in Philadelphia; Mr. Mutchler, the nestor of the Pernsylvania delegation; Mr. Wolverton and Mr. Sipe, each powerful in his own district, are formidable opponents, no matter what State power is against them, and the errand of Mr. Harrity and his companion is said to have been to ascertain just how matters stood with the President and the head of departments with regard to Pennsylvania appointments. It is said on good authority that Mr. Harrity, while visiting Secretary Hoke Smith, pressed the claims of ex-Representative Levi Maish for Commissioner of Pensions, although he says that he made no recommendations at any of the departments to-day. The offices over which Mr. Harrity is most exercised are those in his own particular halliwick in Philadelphia, where Mr. McAleer expects to contest his right to make appointments.

Two of the most important bureau places in the Government service are likely to be filled within the next few days. They are Commiswithin the next few days. They are Commissioner of the General Land Office and Commissioner of Pensions. It is said that Senator Vitas's candidate, Judge Lamoreaux of Wisconin, was to have been nominated to-day for Commissioner of the General Land Office, but Gen. W. S. Bragg went to the White House at the last moment and had the nomination withheld. It is not believed, however, that Gen. Bragg's opposition, which is for purely personal reasons, will prevent the appointment. Ex-Congressman Wheeler of Michigan will probably be the Commissioner of Pensions. For a while it looked as though the President would give this place to an Eastern man, but Mr. Wheeler's friends now declare that his appointment has been agreed upon.

TRANSFERS OF MORIBUND PATIENTS. Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Does Not Co-

Coroner Messemer believes that the death rate at Bellevue Hospital is larger than it should be because other hospitals make it the dumping ground for patients about to die. The Coroner said yasterday that thirteen patients had died in Bellevue before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and that forty-seven had

died in fifty hours. Warden O'Rourke's attention was called to the Coroner's assertion. He said it was true that the death rate had been heavy of late, but that was because the patients had been incurable. He did not see how other hospitals could be blamed for it.

"I think the Coroner is mistaken." he add-"I think the Coroner is mistaken," he added. "I have not found any reason for saying that the other hospitals send patients to us hecause they believe they are going to die. Of course, when they are overcrowded they send surplus patients to us, and, of course, they do not send us their best cases. The same thing might he said of us. We send patients to the Island hospital when we are crowded, and we do not send our best patients, either. It is not true that any hospital sends patients to us who are injured by the moving."

Coroner Messemer was prompted to speak Coroner Messemer was prompted to speak as he did because of a case which he investi-gated yesterday. He said:

gated yesterday. He said:
Louis Kurz, the Brooklyn blacksmith who shot himself in the head on Feb. 11 in tentral Park, was first admitted to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was for over a month. Five days before his death he was sent to hellevue Hospital, where he died. The fact of souding him from Seventich street and Madison avenue to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street in any kind of weather, but especially in this very inclument state of the same, out certainly not improve his jurnous. The autorpy revealed the fact that the bullet was still in his brain, it accords an entertree brain. It is somewhat extraordinary that the ball had not been located by means of an electric probe, and the skull trephined over its seat and the bullet removed.

Dr. McCosh of 100 M. Alice.

and the skult trepulned over its seat and the builet removed.

Dr. McCosh of 600 Madison avenue, the consulting surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, who had charge of Kunz, said yesterday:
Kunz was in a honeless condition when brought here. One side of his body was completely paralyzed, and part of his brain was sill masked. I examined him removed hill the bits of spiintered bone, and did what was possible to save him. Had I gone further in efforts to remove the builet he would have died on the operating the would never have been transferred to finelesses. He would never have been transferred to finelesses had not the police requested it. The Capitaln of the Central Park police sent word to us that he could not spare men to guard knuzany longer. It took three policemen were detailed to ward Bellewse loogital any how, and that the patient might as well be sent there. It old the Capitan has the would not move, but the Capitain said the law declared that he numb be guarded, and the law would have to be enforced.

Warden O'Rourke said of Kunz's case:
"I don't see any cause for criticism in this case. Kunz was here for five days before he died, and there has been no intimation that his transfer affected him in any way." The Coffey Park to Be Enlarged.

Alderman Coffey headed a delegation which called on Mayor Boody of Brooklyn yesterday called on Mayor Boody of Brooklyn yesterday to urge the addition of another block to the site for the new park is the Twelfth ward. The blocks bounded by Richard, Vernon, and King streets have already been purchased, and the residents now want the additional block on Sullivan street. The Mayor gave a favorable response, and a bill is to be presented at Albany providing for additional funds.

THE FATHER OF HER TWINS. Mary McNamara's Charge Against Lawyer

Thomas F. Gibbons,

Lawyer Thomas F. Gibbons, who has an office at 137 Sixth avenue, secured the discharge of a client in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and then started to leave the building. He was stopped in the corridor by Court Officer O'Conner from the Tombs, who informed him that he

had a warrant for his arrest. "What!" the astonished lawyer oried. "A warrant for me! What is the charge?" "A young woman says you are the father of her twins." O'Connor explained, but the information didn't seem to afford the lawyer much light, for he showered questions upon

much light, for he showered questions upon his companion as they hurried off to the Tombs together. When arraigned before Justice Smith in the Special Seasions Gibbons pleaded not guilty, and asked for an examination on March 28. He was released on bail.

The lawyer's accuser is Mary Menamara, 22 years old, an unattractive woman, who is at present in the temate infirmary at Randall's Island. On Feb. 10 she gave birth to twins, she asserts that in May, 1892, she went to Gibbons's office to consult him about a suft she intended bringing against a person who had struck her, and that while there the lawyer assaulted her. Before going to the island the woman find been employed as a servant.

Gibbons is a corpulent man, 56 years old, the lives at 236 West Seventeenth street, and has several grandchildren. He has been a member of the har for thirty-five years. He says that he never saw his accuser in his life, and that the case is either one of mistaken identity or blackmail.

CHARLES SCHULZ'S SUICIDE.

Supposed to Have Been the Result of an Unhappy Love Affair,

The young man who committed suicide on Sunday morning in Flatbush, near the Prospect Park entrance, has been identified as Charles Schulz of 323 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn. He was a brother of the members of the firm of Michael Schulz & Brothers, furniture dealers in Fulton street, and for some time had been employed by them as a carpet layer. He was 21 years old and lived with an invalid sister. On Saturday night when he left home he was apparently in his usual spirits. The identity of "Laura." the name signed to the love letters found in the packet of the suicide, has not been established. Some love entanglement is supposed to have driven him to the act.

SPOREL TO THE POLICY RAID.

ommissioner Hayden Prefers Charges Against Eighteen Brooklyn Policemer The proprietors of six policy shops in Brooks lyn were arrested last week on the complaints of a citizen who visited each shop personally and purchased policy siips. It is said that he made the complaints through revenge, one of the policy men having refused to par him \$250 which he had won. Police Commissioner Hay-den regarded it as an extraordinary incident that the detective sergeants and patroinen in whose balliwicks the policy shops are located should have been in ignorance of their exist-ence, and he has caused charges to be pre-ferred against seven of the former and eleven of the latter.

A charge of impersonating an officer was yesterday made against Thomas McMahon of 21 Downing street at Jefferson Market Court. Carrie Riley of 225 West Twenty-fifth street says that on Sunday night McMahon met her on University place, near Thirteenth street, and demanded \$2 from her, saying that she was a street walker, and that he would exercise his authority as a policeman by arresting cise his authority as a policeman by arresting her if the money was not forthcoming. While she was begging him to let her go, as she didn't have \$2. Policeman Creeden of the Mercer street station came up and arrested the man. McMahon was held for examination in court yesterday. The police say that they will bring other complainants from whom he has endeavored to extort money on the pretence of affording police protection.

Dynamite No More Effective Than the Bread

The bread and quicksilver method having failed in the effort to find the body of Engineer John Twedell, who was drowned near the Erie Basin breakwater in Brooklyn on Thursday morning dynamite was tried yes-terday. Six eight-pound cartridges of the ex-plosive were fired over the spot where he was supposed to have been drowned, but the body did not come to the surface, and it is now thought that it may have been carried out

Put Parts Green in His Ale.

An elderly man went into William Barry's on. 543 Henderson street, yesterday, and called for a glass of ale. A few moments after he drank it he was lying on the floor doubled he drank it he was lying on the neor doubled up with pain and begging for help. He said he had put Paris green in the ale in order te end his life. His name, he added, was Patrick Murray, and he lived at 222 kighth street. He was driven rapidly to the hospital and a stomach nump speedily removed the poison. Murray refuses to tell why he wanted to kill himself. The changes are in favor of his recovery.

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